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A Divided Korea Catalyst of Tensions And War: DPRK President

President Kim Il Sung chats with President Nicolae Ceausescu who paid a courtesy call on the Korean leader on Oct. 18. (Rodong Sinmun, Oct. 19)

President Kim Il Sung charged the United States and south Korea with their moves to legitimatize "two Koreas", citing "cross recognition", "cross contact", and "simultaneous membership of north and south Korea in the U.N." as their concrete moves to perpetuate the division of Korea.

The President said that a divided Korea "will result in increasing the tensions and fostering the cause of war," far from stabilizing peace on the Korean Peninsula.

These remarks came in his banquet speech made on Oct. 18 to welcome Romanian leader Nicolae Ceausescu who arrived in Pyongyang that day for a four-day official goodwill visit to the DPRK. **(See banquet speeches of Korean and Romanian leaders on page 3)**

The two countries published a joint communique on Oct. 21. **(See page 4)**

In the Oct. 18 speech, President Kim Il Sung reiterated his country's position on a negotiated settlement of Korea's reunification.

He said that the replacement of the Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement (between Pyongyang and Washington) and the adoption of a nonaggression declaration (between north and south Korea) are essential in relaxing tensions and guaranteeing peace on the Korean Peninsula.

The Korean leader also urged that U.S. troops and nuclear weapons be withdrawn from south Korea so that the Korean Peninsula may be a nuclear-free, peace zone.

Expressing "most resolute" support for the initiatives and proposals made by the DPRK President to ease the tensions on the Korean Peninsula and to achieve national reunification, the Romanian leader stressed, "We consider that the policy of international cooperation should never be to weaken solidarity with the cause of Korea's reunification, and, on the contrary, should be to intensify solidarity for the struggle to realize the Korean people's ideal of living in a unified, independent and prospering country at an early date."

Through a series of talks between the Korean and Romanian leaders, they shared the view that the moves to perpetuate the artificial split of Korea by

(Continued on page 8, col. 1)

Int'l Conf. Calls for N-Free Korean Peninsula

An international conference sponsored by the World Peace Council (WPC) expressed full support for the DPRK's consistent efforts for a neutral and non-aligned reunified Korea and for a nuclear-free Korean Peninsula.

The International Conference on Denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula, for Peace and Security in the Asian-Pacific Region held in Pyongyang from Oct. 18 to 21 adopted a resolution on Korea, appealing to all the peace-loving peoples throughout the world to "further expand and strengthen the movement of solidarity with the Korean people's struggle for denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula and for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country."

The conference was attended by representatives of 5 international organizations and 40 national peace movements and organizations from 33 countries mainly from the Asian-Pacific region.

It is the first time that the prestigious WPC has organized an event in the DPRK.

President Kim Il Sung sent a message to the conference which was later adopted as an official document of the conference. **(See full text of his message on page 2)**

In his message, the DPRK President stated, "Relaxing the tension and ensuring peace and security on the Korean Peninsula constitute a major link in the whole chain of the struggle to improve the situation in the Asian-Pacific region."

He said that in order to remove the danger of a nuclear war and guarantee peace in Korea, it is essential to make the U.S. troops and nuclear weapons withdraw from south Korea, denuclearize the Korean Peninsula and settle the question of Korea's reunification peacefully.

The President stressed the need for all the Korean people and the broad peace forces throughout the world to fight in concert to attain these objectives.

The DPRK President also called on the progressive people and the broad peace forces throughout the world to form strong international ties and launch a powerful anti-war, anti-nuclear peace struggle everywhere under the banner of independence against imperialism.

The following two items were adopted as the agenda for the conference:

(1) The Denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula and Its Peaceful Reunification"; and (2) "Peace, Security, Nuclear Disarmament in the Asian-Pacific Region."

In an opening address, Mr. Romesh Chandra, President of the WPC, called upon the participants to struggle to accelerate denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula and peaceful reunification of Korea.

The WPC president said:

"If we fail to have nuclear weapons pulled out of south Korea, it is unthinkable to abolish nuclear weapons in the world.

"This is reason why we express solidarity with the Korean people in their struggle for accelerating the denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula and the peaceful reunification of Korea."

He expressed the hope that a neutral confederal state will be established in the land of Korea.

Mr. Kim Yong Sun, vice chairman of the Korean National Peace Committee, called the United States' "aggressive" Korea policy "a main link in the implementation of its Asian and Pacific

(Continued on page 8, col. 3)

First Vice Minister Kang Reiterates DPRK's Stand On Korea's Reunification

Mr. Kang Sok Ju, first vice minister of foreign affairs, said that the DPRK would welcome Roh Tae Woo's Pyongyang visit "if he would come to Pyongyang to adopt a nonaggression declaration and discuss the national reunification question."

"The point is to bring conditions to maturity for holding the north-south top-level talks and attaining desired results," he said.

He said that high-level political and military talks to create full preconditions to north-south summit talks may be held prior to such talks.

He made the statement in his prepared speech at the 43rd U.N. General Assembly Session on Oct. 19. **(See a summary of his speech on page 5)**

First Vice Minister Kang Sok Ju clarified the DPRK's official stand toward Korea's reunification in his U.N. speech.

Here are major points in his speech:

- The question of Korean reunification, in view of its nature, must be resolved on the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity upon which the north and south had already agreed;
- The DPRK considers it reasonable to form a unified state by federating the two automomous governments, leaving the two systems as they are on the principle of coexistence;
- In order to reunify the north and south of Korea as a confederal state, dialogue and negotiations must be developed;
- The dialogue between north and south must find a solution to the fundamental questions concerning reunification and must be a wide-ranging one which represents the demand and will of the whole nation on a democratic basis;
- Summit talks must discuss the matter of adopting a nonaggression declaration as well as the question of founding a confederal government of a unified body such as a committee for peaceful reunification to set up such a government;
- In order to provide a guarantee for peace on the Korean Peninsula, a peace agreement should be signed between the DPRK and the United States, a nonaggression declaration be adopted between the north and the south, foreign troops and nuclear weapons be withdrawn from south Korea, armed forces in the north and the south be drastically cut on a phased basis and the Korean Peninsula be converted into a nuclear-free peace zone.
- The United States must respond to dialogue and negotiation with the DPRK, be it tripartite or bilateral talks, and see that the Korean Armistice Agreement is replaced with a peace agreement.
- The question of membership of north and south Korea in the U.N. must be discussed by the parties concerned first of all;
- North and south Korea should become a member of the U.N. after its reunification as a confederal state.

Letter of Congratulations of President Kim Il Sung to Pyongyang Int'l Conf.

President Kim Il Sung on Oct. 18 sent a letter of congratulations to the International Conference on Denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula, Peace and Security in the Asian-Pacific Region.

The full text of the message reads:

I would like to offer warm congratulations to the International Conference on Denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula, Peace and Security in the Asian-Pacific Region being held in Pyongyang, the capital of our country, under the sponsorship of the World Peace Council, and send fervent greetings to the delegates to the conference and all the guests from various countries.

Your present meeting in Pyongyang is attracting great attention of not only the Korean people but also the peace-loving people of Asia and the rest of the world because it is discussing the pressing questions awaiting solutions in the international political field at the moment.

Mankind has now ushered in a new epoch on the path of building a peaceful and prosperous new world. As a result of the stubborn struggle and strenuous efforts of the peace forces throughout the world, a phase of detente is gradually opening in the international relations in which the atmosphere of confrontation and cold war has prevailed for a long time. This enables people to have a hope for a peaceful future.

The imperialist reactionary forces, however, are accelerating the militarization of their economies and arms drive and intensifying their manoeuvres of aggression and plunder in opposition to the socialist countries and in order to oppress and exploit the peoples of the developing countries, still clinging to power politics against the trend of times towards the common prosperity of humanity. In particular, the United States has deployed large nuclear forces in the Asian-Pacific region and is threatening and blackmailing the people militarily with a wild ambition to establish the sphere of domination and control over this region. This has resulted in a complex situation in this region; the sovereignty of countries and nations is being encroached upon, and the peace and security of the world are being jeopardized.

Improving the situation in the Asian-Pacific region is now a pressing question in speeding up the process of easing the international situation as a whole and in guaranteeing durable world peace. Relaxing the tension and ensuring peace and security on the Korean Peninsula constitute a major link in the whole chain of the struggle to improve the situation in the Asian-Pacific region.

At present, the United States is intensifying its moves to create "two Koreas" in an attempt to keep south Korea as its permanent colony and military base in accordance with its aggressive Asian-Pacific strategy on the one hand and, on the other, shipping nuclear weapons and various other means of modern warfare in large quantities into south Korea and staging the "Team Spirit" joint military manoeuvres and other large-scale war exercises frequently in and around the south of Korea. Still now when the Olympic Games are over, the United States is continuing noisy provocative military moves by retaining the aircraft-carrier strike forces which it has massed on the sea adjoining our country under the pretext of "providing Olympic security".

Because of the United States' manoeuvres for aggression and war, a tension has been created in our country, in which a war can break out any minute. If a war breaks out in Korea when a large number of nuclear weapons now exist in south Korea, it can spread beyond the bounds of the Korean Peninsula to the Asian-Pacific region and also worldwide. If this happens, hundreds of millions of people the world over will not be able to escape a nuclear holocaust.

In order to remove the danger of a nuclear war and guarantee peace in Korea, it is essential to make the US troops and nuclear weapons withdraw from south Korea, denuclearize the Korean Peninsula and settle the question of Korea's reunification peacefully.

With the sense of noble mission in shaping the destiny of our nation and in the cause of world peace, the Workers' Party of Korea and the government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea have made reasonable proposals to ease the tension on the Korean Peninsula and settle the question of Korea's reunification peacefully and have been making every sincere effort to put them into practice.

We proposed to found a Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo, neutral and non-aligned, as a realistic way to solve the question of the country's reunification on the basis of the three principles – independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity. In recent years alone we have advanced a number of peace proposals such as the proposal for concluding a peace agreement between the DPRK and the United States and adopting a nonaggression declaration between the north and the south, the proposal for converting the Korean Peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone, the proposal for holding multinational disarmament talks and the proposal for convening the north-south joint parliamentary meeting. However, none of our fair and just proposals have been realized due to the aggressive moves and attitude of the United States and the south Korean authorities to keep our country divided.

Being conscious that they cannot meet their desire for peace, democracy and social reform so long as U.S. imperialist domination and intervention continues, the south Korean students, youths and broad sections of the population are now daringly fighting for anti-U.S. independence, anti-fascist democracy and national reunification.

The United States has no reason or pretext to keep its large aggressor forces in south Korea, still less justification for shipping into south Korea nuclear weapons and making it a nuclear base in confrontation with the DPRK, a non-nuclear state.

If the nuclear weapons deployed in south Korea are aimed at other socialist countries, the United States must naturally withdraw them from south Korea, too, since a Soviet-U.S. agreement on partial nuclear disarmament has been signed.

The question of making the U.S. troops and nuclear weapons leave south Korea and guaranteeing peace on the Korean Peninsula can be successfully solved when all the Korean people and the broad peace forces throughout the world fight in concert.

Availing myself of this opportunity I extend my deep thanks to the governments and peace-loving peoples of many countries for their strong support and encouragement to the just struggle of our people for peace and peaceful reunification of Korea.

I believe that the current Pyongyang international conference will be an important occasion to contribute to building up stronger world opinion in favour of the peaceful settlement of the Korean question and to strengthening the militant solidarity of the world peace forces in their efforts to improve the situation on the Korean Peninsula and in the whole of Asian-Pacific region and to carry out the common cause for ensuring peace and security in this region.

The struggle for preventing war and safeguarding peace is a noble cause for saving mankind from a nuclear holocaust and building an independent and peaceful new world. Modern imperialism which goes against historic progress is the common enemy of the world's people who champion peace and Chajusong.

The present age demands that the progressive people and all the other peace forces throughout the world rise in unbreakable unity and more resolutely in the joint struggle against the imperialist war forces.

If the progressive people and the broad peace forces throughout the world form strong international ties and launch a powerful anti-war, anti-nuclear peace struggle everywhere under the banner of independence against imperialism, they will be able to check and frustrate the imperialist policy of aggression and war and safeguard world peace and security.

It is an important matter in the struggle for peace at the moment to stop arms race, realize disarmament, withdraw aggressive troops and military bases from other countries and to establish nuclear-free, peace zones in many parts of the world.

We give active support to the constructive initiatives and efforts of the socialist and other peace-loving countries for easing international tension, preventing a nuclear war and effecting disarmament and express our firm solidarity with the governments and peoples of all countries in their struggle to create nuclear-free, peace zones in many regions of the world.

Our people will, in the future too, fight stoutly to make aggressive troops and nuclear weapons withdraw from the Korean Peninsula and the Asian-Pacific region and establish nuclear-free, peace zones in this part of the world and will do all their best to build an independent and peaceful new world, free from nuclear weapons, aggression and war, in solid unity with the peoples of the socialist countries and non-aligned nations and all the peace-loving people throughout the world, cherishing the ideas of independence, peace and friendship.

I hope that the International Conference on Denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula, Peace and Security in the Asian-Pacific Region will proceed successfully and register excellent re- and desires of our people and the peace-loving people the world over, thanks to the joint efforts of you who are devoting yourselves to the peace cause for mankind.

EDITORIAL

What Does S. Korea Seek With Its "Northern Diplomacy"?

At the moment, internal and external reactionaries including the United States are trying desperately hard to create "two Koreas" more than ever before.

They are backing the Roh Tae Woo junta's "northern policy," taking up "cross recognition" and "UN membership."

The Roh regime, in an address to the national assembly on Oct. 4, especially emphasized its "northern diplomacy," saying that the Seoul Olympics was the "biggest one" producing "utmost results" and "it makes us gain confidence that nothing comes amiss to us."

The south Korean junta had already proclaimed last year its "3-step northern policy" (phased establishment of relations with socialist countries in sports, culure and economic exchanges).

Meanwhile, it is now giving impetus to the promotion of its "northern policy," under the guise of an "improvement of relations with the communist bloc."

The objective of the "northern policy" is to establish the concept of "two Koreas" while at the same time isolating Pyongyang, by creating the precondition of "cross contacts," "cross recognition" and "UN membership."

The south Korean junta, through its "northern policy," is pursuing a treacherous policy and is following the footsteps of the U.S. in the execution of its Asia-Pacific strategy.

Prof. Chong Jong Uk at Seoul University, in the Oct. 6 issue of the "Hankook Ilbo," took a critical attitude towards the splittist "northern policy" as "only contributing to the establishment of a divided peninsula."

The south Korean authorities are not sincerely accepting the constructive proposals made by Pyongyang for Korea's peace and peaceful reunification while severely oppressing the south Korean people who demand reunification and democracy, relying on foreign forces as they have done for years.

In particular, they are trying to isolate the DPRK by developing closer ties with socialist and developing countries. They viewed the Olympics as a golden opportunity.

The U.S. authorities recently sent U.S. Undersecretary of State Armacost to south Korea to appease the rising anti-U.S. sentiments expected among south Koreans after the Olympics and to actively encourage the Roh group in its effort to create an environment for accelerating its "northern diplomacy."

It is urgently needed to stop aggravating tension, remove the danger of war and guarantee a durable peace on the Korean Peninsula.

In order to do this, there should be a "replacement of the Korean Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement, disarmament, withdrawal of the U.S. troops and nuclear weapons from south Korea and a stop to the function of the headquarters of the U.S. troops in south Korea."

The U.S.-Japanese reactionaries are attempting to legalize the "two-Korea" plot with "cross recognition" and "UN membership," backing the Roh junta's "northern diplomacy. However their wicked desire can not avoid ruin.

Socialist Countries Should Unite Forces and Counter Attack of Imperialists

Speech of President Kim Il Sung

President Kim Il Sung hosted a banquet on Oct. 18 at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall in honor of Nicolae Ceausescu, General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and President of the Romanian Socialist Republic.
Here are excerpts from their speeches at the banquet:

Over the past 40 years our two peoples have supported and cooperated closely with each other as class brothers and revolutionary comrades in the joint struggle against imperialism and for the victory of the cause of peace, socialism and communism.

Our two parties and two countries have been firmly maintaining Chajusong and solving originally all problems arising in the revolution and construction to suit our specific conditions, advancing along the straight road of socialism.

The industrious and resourceful Romanian people have successfully carried out the revolutionary tasks of different stages since liberation and completely renewed the appearance of the country. Since the 9th Congress of the Romanian Communist Party in particular, they have effected profound revolutionary changes in all spheres of social life and converted their once backward agricultural country into a socialist industrial-agricultural state with powerful industry and developed agriculture.

Today Romania is achieving a great success in building a multifariously developed socialist society by steadily strengthening the unity of the party and enhancing its leadership functions and promoting a harmonious development of industry and agriculture on the basis of socialism.

We speak highly of all the successes achieved in Romania as a result of the energetic activities and leadership of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, the outstanding leader of the Romanian people, and sincerely wish the fraternal Romanian people a greater success in their future struggle for socialism and communism.

Our people have been victoriously paving the road to socialism in the difficult circumstances in which the country is divided and they are in direct confrontation with imperialism. They are now pressing on with the march of grand construction in order to carry the cause of socialism and communism through to completion, holding high the banner of ideological, technical and cultural revolutions along the road of independence indicated by our party.

The brilliant successes achieved by the Korean and Romanian peoples in building socialism are a convincing demonstration of the superiority and vitality of socialism.

Korea and Romania have been taking joint steps in their struggle against war and for the preservation of peace.

We strongly support the proposals of the Romanian party and government and their efforts to create the climate of peace, security and trust in Europe and the rest of the world.

Easing the tension and removing the danger of a war on the Korean Peninsula and settling the question of Korea's reunification peacefully are very important matters that directly affect peace in Asia and the world.

With the sense of heavy responsibility for the Korean nation and the sense of noble mission in the cause of world peace, we have advanced many reasonable proposals to ease the tension on the Korean Peninsula and reunify the country independently and peacefully, and are making sincere efforts to put them into practice.

In order to relax the tension and guarantee peace on the Korean Peninsula, it is essential that a peace agreement should be signed between the DPRK and the United States, that a nonaggression declaration be adopted between the north and south of Korea, that the US troops and nuclear weapons be withdrawn from south Korea and that the Korean Peninsula be made a nuclear-free, peace zone.

In the struggle for peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification, it is important to foil the manoeuvres of the United States and the south Korean authorities to create "two Koreas" and keep our country divided for ever by realizing what they call "cross recognition", "cross contacts", and "UN membership". If the division of Korea is finalized by the creation of "two Koreas", it will result not in stabilizing peace on the Korean Peninsula, but, on the contrary, in increasing the tension and fostering the cause of war.

Romania has always been giving strong support and encouragement to the just cause of our people for the relaxation of the tension on the Korean Peninsula and for the peaceful settlement of the question of Korea's reunification.

For this I extend my thanks to you Comrade President, and to the party, government and people of Romania.

It is only when the socialist countries strengthen the ties of international solidarity and hold closely together that they can win eventual victory in their common cause of peace, socialism and communism, against imperialism and war.

As a result of the joint efforts of the socialist countries and the peace forces of the world, a phase of detente is gradually opening in the recent international relations. However, the international situation in general is still tense and complex because of the imperialists' ceaseless manoeuvres for aggression and plunder. In particular, we must not overlook the fact that the realigned forces of modern imperialism are attacking socialism in a sinister attempt to divide socialist countries and defeat them piecemeal on the one hand and, on the other, are widening the Gulf between "the rich getting ever richer and the poor getting ever poorer" on a world scale by intensifying developing countries by a neocolonialist method.

The prevailing situation demands that the socialist countries, the bulwark of the peace and progress, should unite forces and counter the attack of the imperialists and make joint efforts to defend the world socialist system and safeguard the peace and security of humanity.

Korea and Romania have been staunchly endeavouring to cement the unity and cohesion of the socialist countries and the international communist movement and preserve world peace and security by adhering to the principles of internationalist solidarity, Chajusong and comradely cooperation. They have also been working hard to abolish the inquitable old international economic order, the lever for the exploitation and plunder of the people of developing countries, and establish a new equitable one.

The Korean people will, in the future too, resolutely fight to build a peaceful and independent new world, which is free from imperialism and war, in close unity with the fraternal Romanian people, and in unity with the peoples of the other socialist and non-aligned countries and all the peace forces throughout the world.

I think that the current visit and agreements between us will open a new prospect for the development of relations in the fields of economy, science, technology and culture and other fields of common concern and further develop the friendship and cooperation between Romania and Korea.

Over the last four decades, the friendly Korean people have registered tremendous achievements in rehabilitating the country destroyed by the war and on the road of socialist development through their struggle and labour by displaying heroism with a high degree of loyalty under the leaderhip of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the outstanding leader of the Korean party and state.

From the consistent policy of internationalist solidarity, the Romanian Communist Party, socialist Romania and all our people positively support your just struggle to realize the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, the legitimate desire of the Korean people, without any outside interference.

We most resolutely support the initiatives and proposals for easing the tension on the Korean Peninsula and having a wide-range dialogue between the north and the south of Korea, which have been put forward by Comrade Kim Il Sung in order to open a way of national reunification and free and independent development of the Korean nation. We consider that the policy of international cooperation should never be to weaken solidarity with the cause of Korea's reunification and, on the contrary, should be to intensify solidarity for the struggle to realise the Korean people's ideal of living in a unified, independent and prospering country at an early date.

We are developing large relations with the socialist countries, the developing and non-aligned countries, the developed capitalist countries and all other states, irrespective of the differences in social system.

We establish relations with other countries on the principles of complete equality and respect for independence, non-interference in others' internal affairs and reciprocity and of firm guarantee of the rights of each people to shape their life freely as they wish.

Practical life shows that only when the relations among states are based on these principles can they be developed on a normal track and is it possible to remove the tensions and realize global peace and cooperation. In other words, it shows the superiority of these principles.

We think that the implementation of a new policy of peace and cooperation is yet in its initial stage and, accordingly, the world peoples and democratic and progressive forces must consolidate the achievements already made by their concerted efforts.

Under this situation it is required to take a new thinking and new attitude towards the international affairs, we think. And, we consider, all efforts must be directed toward uprooting the danger of a new world war which would result in a nuclear holocaust that means an inevitable total destruction of living things on the earth, realizing disarmament, nuclear disarmament in particular, drastically cutting the conventional weapons, armed forces and armaments and decisively eliminating chemical weapons and all other mass destruction weapons.

It is our opinion that the world people and progressive and actualist forces must more closely unite and cooperate with each other than ever before in order to thoroughly terminate the policy of arms buildup and resolutely promote the policy of peace, cooperation and understandings among all the nations of the world.

We are actively struggling to turn the Balkans into a region of peace, cooperation and good neighbourliness free from nuclear and chemical weapons and foreign military bases.

We consider that we should make most resolute efforts to guarantee the rights of all peoples to do away with the use of strength in the international relations and threat by means of it and make a free and independent progress without any foreign interference.

Proceeding from this idea, our country calls for the settlement of all the problems of disputes in the Middle East, Africa, Central America and Indochina only by means of negotiations, a political means, and struggles for its realization.

It is necessary, we suggest, to make positive efforts to convene, as early as possible, an international conference under the auspices of the United Nations for all-embracing solution of the disputes in the Middle East and a fair and durable peace in this region.

It is important, we think, to increase the efforts for the convocation of an international conference involving both the developing and developed countries in the framework of the United Nations with the purpose of resolving the problem of huge amount of foreign debts with which the developing countries are saddled and doing away with backwardness.

It is necessary to make every effort to adopt a new international economic order to guarantee a faster progress of all countries, underdeveloped ones in particular, on the basis of the equal and fair and aboveboard relations among the nations.

The international situation remains strained and complicated today. But we are firmly convinced that the new policies of disarmament, independence, peace and cooperation can be pursued in the international affairs, given a united struggle of the peoples and democratic and progressive forces everywhere in the world.

From this point of view, we consider that the strengthened unity and cooperation of the communist and workers' parties and the progressive and revolutionary forces worldwide will play a greater role.

With deep satisfaction and happiness I stress that the stands of our two parties and two countries towards the basic problems in the present era are either identical or very close to each other and think that this makes a good bases for developing more energetically the cooperation between us in the future.

Romania is determined to constantly strengthen and develop unity and cooperation with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and, together with other socialist countries and all the peace-loving forces, actively contribute to the building of a better world of justice on the globe by pursuing the policies of disarmament, peace and independence.

It is our belief that our visit and the talks to be held between us on this occasion will give a new and more powerful inspiration and impetus to the development of the relations between Romania and Korea in many fields.

We Positively Support Korea's Independent, Peaceful Reunification

Speech of President Nicolae Ceausescu

Joint Communique on Results of Visit to DPRK by Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu

A Korea-Romania joint communique on the results of the official goodwill visit to the DPRK by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and President of the Romanian Socialist Republic, was made public in Pyongyang on Oct. 21.

The joint communique reads:

Upon the invitation of Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and President of the Romanian Socialist Republic, in company with Comrade Elena Ceausescu, paid an official goodwill visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea over October 18-21, 1988.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, accompanied by Comrade Elena Ceausescu, inspected economic units and social and cultural establishments in Pyongyang and had friendly meetings with party and state officials and representatives of working people.

The distinguished guests from Romania were accorded everywhere they went very warm and cordial welcome, which was a clear token of the intimate friendship and respect entertained by the Korean and Romanian peoples for each other.

At a grand ceremony held in a friendly and warm atmosphere, Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, awarded the "Order of National Flag" First Class to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and President of the Romanian Socialist Republic, on his 70th birthday in high recognition of the particular contribution made by him to the development of the friendly and cooperative relations between the Workers' Party of Korea and the Romanian Communist Party, between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Romanian Socialist Republic, and between the Korean and Romanian peoples and to the promotion of the overall cause of socialism, world peace and cooperation.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and President of the Romanian Socialist Republic, awarded the Order "Victory of Socialism" to Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on his 75th birthday in high recognition of his distinguished contribution to the development of the friendly and cooperative relations between the Romanian Communist Party and the Workers' Party of Korea, between the Romanian Socialist Republic and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and between the Romanian and Korean peoples and to the promotion of the overall cause of socialism, world peace and cooperation.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and President of the Romanian Socialist Republic, held official talks, which took place in an atmosphere of friendship, respect and mutual understanding.

Comrade Kim Il Sung and Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu informed each other of the progress of socialist construction in the two countries and discussed the prospect of the development of the relations between Korea and Romania and had a wide-range exchange of views on important issues of the present era and the international communist and working-class movements.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu informed Comrade Kim Il Sung of the deep-going changes effected in Romania in the past period, particularly after the Ninth Congress of the Party which heralded a new age of enormous changes and innovations in all fields, through the application of the general law of socialist construction to the specific conditions of Romania on the basis of new results of modern sciences and technology. And he introduced measures taken to establish and complete financial and economic autonomy and autonomous control apparatuses and establish comprehensive revolutionary institution of democratic management by workers, and the policy of the Romanian Communist Party for building socialism by the people and for the people, and organizational and political measures taken to implement the decisions of the 13th Congress of the Romanian Communist Party and the strategic goals to harmoniously develop all domains of the national economy, industry and agriculture in particular, rationally distribute productive forces in all areas of the country, guarantee improved working and living conditions to all the working people in town and country, and lift Romania to a high stage, e.g., to a medium developing socialist country.

Comrade Kim Il Sung informed Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu that the Korean people have converted their once backward country into a prospering independent socialist country by implementing the independent line under the leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea. And he pointed to the weighty significance of the third Seven-Year Plan for the development of the national economy now under way in laying material and technological foundations for the complete victory of socialism and radically raising the material and cultural living standards of the people, and introduced the grand march of construction accelerated by the Korean people to push forward the undertakings of nature remaking, human remolding and social transformation and to accomplish the cause of socialism and communism, holding fast to the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, as the general line of the building of socialism and communism, in accordance with the decisions of the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea.

The heads of the two parties and two states noted with satisfaction that the friendly and cooperative relations and solidarity between the Workers' Party of Korea and the Romanian Communist Party, between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Romanian Socialist Republic and between the Korean people and the Romanian people are successfully developing in all fields on the basis of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the DPRK and RSR signed in Bucharest in 1975 and the spirit specified in other documents concluded at a high level and on the principle of national independence, respect for sovereignty, equality, non-interference in other's internal affairs, mutual benefit and comradely cooperation.

It was stressed that meetings and talks between the leaders of the two parties and two states and intimacy and mutual respect between Comrade Kim Il Sung and Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu play a decisive role in continually strengthening the friendship between the Korean and Romanian peoples and developing cooperation in all fields for mutual benefit.

Comrade Kim Il Sung and Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu highly appreciated the relations between the WPK and RCP and reaffirmed their determination to exchange experiences in the socialist construction and continue consultations of bilateral issues and international matters of common concern, while continuously promoting close cooperation between the two parties.

They also agreed to encourage contact and cooperation between the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland of the DPRK and the Front of Socialist Democracy and Unity of the RSR, between trade unions, youth and women's organizations of the two countries. The need was stressed to continue to expand cooperation in the scientific, educational, cultural, art, public health and sports fields in conformity with the effective joint documents.

The party and state leaders of the two countries, taking note of the positive results which have been made in trade, economic and scientific-technological cooperation, agreed on making greater efforts to continuously increase the volume of trade and expand and develop long-term economic cooperation in various domains in conformity with the reciprocal conditions and economic potentials and socio-economic development plans in the two countries.

Proceeding from this, emphasis was put on the importance of the implementation of the long-term agreement on developing economic and scientific-technological cooperation till the year 2000 which was signed at top level in Pyongyang in 1985 between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Romanian Socialist Republic with a view to steadily expanding cooperation between them in a deep-going manner.

In order to utilize and specify the possibilities available, it was agreed upon to make ministries, economic bodies and organizations and enterprises of the two countries promote contacts to implement long-term economic cooperation projects in various fields including mining, machine-building and chemical industries, agriculture and foodstuff industry and take practical measures for this.

Exchanging views of the international situation, Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and President of the Romanian Socialist Republic, stressed that the DPRK and RSR have indentical views on major problems facing mankind.

It was noted with satisfaction that the recent developments in the world prove the assessment and conclusions agreed upon at top-level meetings and talks between Korea and Romania to have been completely correct.

The leaders of the two parties and the two states noted that though some positive signs are noticed in the international affairs as a result of the peoples' struggle to defend world peace and security, the situation still remains very contradictory and strained.

No radical change has taken place in the process of world peace and security. Arms race, nuclear arms race in particular, is persisting, dangerous conflicts continue in many parts of the world, the world economic situation, especially the economic situation of the developing countries, is deteriorating, and threat by armed forces and strength, interference in other's internal affairs and policy of violation of independence and freedom by some nations are unceasing.

The Presidents of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Romanian Socialist Republic estimated that under present situation the cardinal question in our era is to firmly go over to disarmament, particularly nuclear disarmament giving up the arms race and ensure the vital rights of each nation, the vital rights of the whole mankind of freedom and independence and existence.

The party and state leaders of the two countries stressed that all the countries should make efforts with a high sense of responsibility to realize at various stages a general disarmament programme aimed at abolishing nuclear weapons completely and finally, stopping nuclear test and space militarization, removing chemical and other mass destruction weapons and drastically reducing conventional weapons and military spending.

The two heads of state expressed the belief that the European Conference on Security and Cooperation held in Vienna, on the basis of Helsinki Final Document and of strict respect for the principles of the independence of states and non-interference in the national affairs, will make contributions to taking substantial steps for developing cooperation among all the European countries, realising disarmament in this continent and all over the world and consolidating trust, understanding and peace.

The party and state leaders of the two countries called for the withdrawal of foreign forces, dismantling of military bases in other countries and establishment of peace zones free from nuclear and chemical weapons on the Korean Peninsula and Balkans, the north and central Europe and the rest of the world.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, expressed full support and solidarity for the activity of the Romanian Socialist Republic and proposals and initiatives of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and President of the Romanian Socialist Republic, for realizing disarmament, nuclear disarmament, in particular, and ensuring peace and security in Europe and the whole world.

Referring to the situation of the Korean Peninsula and the prospect for Korea's reunification, Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, explained various proposals and initiatives for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea including the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo.

If the tensions are to be relaxed and the danger of a war removed from the Korean Peninsula, it is imperative to conclude a peace agreement between the DPRK and the U.S.A., adopt a non-aggression declaration between the north and the south of Korea, have the U.S. forces and nuclear weapons withdrawn from south Korea and turn the Korean Peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone.

And to achieve peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification, it is important to frustrate the moves of the United States and the south Korean authorities to create "two Koreas" through the medium of "cross recognition", "cross contact" and "entry into the United Nations" and thus perpetuate the division of Korea.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and President of the Romanian Socialist Republic, reaffirmed the invariable support and solidarity of the Romanian Communist Party, the Romanian Socialist Republic and the Romanian people for the initiatives and proposals advanced by Comrade Kim Il Sung and the Workers' Party of Korea and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the realization of the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Comrade Kim Il Sung and Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu stressed in unison that the moves to perpetuate the artificial split of Korea by creating "two Koreas" by means of "cross recognition" run counter to the fundamental interests of the Korean people and their legitimate desire to live in a free and reunified country as well as to the cause of peace and detente in Asia and the rest of the world.

The party and state leaders of the two countries resolutely demanded that threat by means of armed forces and strength be rejected in the international relations and that the problems of con-

(Continued on page 5)

DPRK Calls for Bi-System Confederal Republic

—Speech of Kang Sok Ju, First Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs, at U.N.—

Kang Sok Ju, first vice minister of foreign affairs, who is heading the DPRK delegation to the 43rd U.N. General Assembly Session, made a speech at the plenary session on Oct. 19.

Stressing that the question of Korean reunification, in view of its nature, must be resolved on the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity upon which the north and the south had already agreed, he said:

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea calls for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo, a realistic way of setting the question of Korean reunification on these three principles.

We are opposed to the attempt to perpetuate the division of Korea by creating "two Koreas."

It is a wrong idea inconsistent with reality to claim that peace will settle in Korea if the existence of "two Koreas" is fixed by law through "cross contacts", "cross recognition" and "entry into the United Nations."

It makes our hearts bleed to think that we have lived divided for nearly half a century. How can we allow the division of the country into "two Koreas" to be legalized now?

We consider it reasonable to form a unified state by federating the two autonomous governments, leaving the two systems as they are on the principle of coexistence, the principle of neither party conquering the other for being conquered, and neither party overwhelming the other being overwhelmed, in order to reunify the country under the condition of actual existence of different ideas and systems in the north and the south of Korea.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, put forward the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo (DCRK) in October 1980 and clarified again this confederal proposal at the meeting celebrating the 40th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK.

In view of the situation and circumstances prevailing on the Korean Peninsula today, it is the most relaistic way to achieve the reunification of the nation in such a manner as to leave the two systems present in the north and the south to coexist in a confederation.

The founding of the DCRK is the most correct way of independently and peacefully resolving the question of Korea's reunification by the united efforts of the whole nation in conformity with the demand and will common to the nation.

In order to reunify the north and south of Korea as a confederal state, dialogue and negotiations must be developed.

The north-south dialogue must always be an accelerator for the reunification of the country, not a fixer of division.

If the parties to the dialogue fail to show an attitude and stand truly to reconcile, unite and reunify in the future, any dialogue will not be productive and it will end with a fruitless with empty argument and talk as in the past.

The dialogue between north and south must, first of all, find a solution to the fundamental questions concerning reunification.

Trust cannot be recovered nor can the basic question of reunification be settled by visits and trade alone, avoiding political and military issues for the creation of preconditions for reunification.

The dialogue must also be wide-range one which represents the demand and will of the whole nation on a democratic basis.

The dialogue for reunification must not be monopolized by the authorities or by specified groupings.

The north-south dialogue must be widely participated in not only by the authorities but also by different political parties, social organizations, people from all walks of life and overseas compatriots. And various forms of bilateral or multilateral contacts and negotiations must be actively developed.

We are making patient efforts to make a north-south joint parliamentary meeting now we are pushing for a great advance in paving the way of reunification.

We are going to have top-level talks, too, between the north and the south to further develop the north-south dialogue.

As far as the top-level talks between the north and the south is concerned, it is us who proposed it long ago.

The respected leader President Kim Il Sung clarified again our stand towards the north-south top-level talks at the meeting to celebrate the 40th anniversary of the DPRK founding in September.

The top-level talks must discuss and decide, first of all, the matter of adopting a nonaggression declaration with neither side being restrained or guaranteed by anyone as well as the question of founding a confederal government of a unified state or establishing a unified body such as a committee for peaceful reunification to set up such a government.

No one should intend to discuss the question of keeping the country divided into "two Koreas" for ever, avoiding such fundamental issues.

From this point of view we would welcome the person in the south Korean highest authority, if he would come to Pyongyang to adopt a nonaggression declaration and discuss the national reunification question.

The point is to bring conditions to maturity for holding the north-south top-level talks and attaining desired results.

If the south Korean authorities' call is really for reunification, they should make their words with deeds and take practical measure for creating a new atmosphere to realize reconciliation and dialogue through mutual visits and contacts.

If they find it difficult to take such steps, right now, north-south high-level political and military talks may be held to remove the acute political and military confrontation on the Korean Peninsula as an intermediate step for the creation of full preconditions to north-south top-level talks.

In order to provide a guarantee for peace on the Korean Peninsula, a peace agreement should be signed between the DPRK and the United States, a nonaggression declaration be adopted between north and south, foreign troops and nuclear weapons be withdrawn from south Korea, armed forces in the north and the south be drastically cut on a phased basis and the Korean Peninsula be converted into a nuclear-free, peace zone.

The United States must sincerely respond to dialogue and negotiation with us, be it tripartite or bilateral talks, and see that the Korean Armistice Agreement is replaced with a peace agreement. When a peace agreement is signed between the DPRK and the United States and a nonaggression declaration adopted between north and south Korea, excellent preconditions for peace and peaceful reunification will be created on the Korean Peninsula.

Touching upon the question of the entry of our country into the United Nations, he declared: The DPRK government views the question of the entry of our country into the U.N. also from the viewpoint of its reunification.

If the north and south of Korea enter the U.N. separately, it will be to fix the division of Korea and legalize the existence of "two Koreas" internationally.

This will only result in perpetuating the division of our country.

We hold that the question of entering into the United Nations of the north and the south of Korea must be discussed by the parties concerned first of all.

I, upon the authorization, clarify again at this rostrum the DPRK government's stand of entering into the U.N. with the nomenclature of a confederal state after the establishment of a confederal state, a reunified state, in Korea in accordance with the Korean nation's desire for reunification.

If a confederal state is formed on the Korean Peninsula, the entire Korean people will take its legitimate seat in the United Nations.

We think the U.N. should pay deep attention to the settlement of the reunification question of Korea, a pressing issue, in conformity with the aim and principle of the U.N. Charter.

It should, first of all, take a proper measure to withdraw the foreign troops present in south Korea under the name of the "U.N. forces."

The DPRK government will make more active efforts to build a peaceful and independent new world and realize the ardent desire of the 60 million Korean nation for reunification, pooling their strength with the U.N. member nations which love peace.

(Continued from page 4)

flicts and disputes among the state be resolved only by political means through talks.

The two heads of state held that the Middle East problem should be settled in a comprehensive solid and permanent way by effecting the withdrawal of Israel from its occupied Arab lands and seeking the solution of the Palestinian problem on the principle of respect for the rights of the Palestinian people to self-determination including the right to found a sovereign state and guaranteeing sovereignty and territorial integrity of the states in this region.

Importance was attached to the convocation of an international conference on the Middle East issue, involving all parties concerned including the Palestine Liberation Organization and the permanent member nations of the U.N. Security Council under the sponsorship of the United Nations.

The President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the President of the Romanian Socialist Republic, stressing the need to implement the Resolution 598 of the U.N. Security Council to guarantee security, peace and stability in the Middle East region, hailed the Iran-Iraq ceasefire. They also maintained that the pullout of foreign warships from the Gulf and free navigation in this region be guaranteed.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Romanian Socialist Republic hold that the Kampuchean problem should be settled politically on the basis of the realization of national reconciliation, the guarantee for the independence, sovereignty and nonaligned nature of Kampuchea, the withdrawal of the Vietnamese troops and an end to all outside intervention.

The two heads of state reaffirmed resolute support and solidarity for the heroic struggle of the Namibian people for the independence of Namibia under the direction of the South West Africa People's Organization and maintained that the independence of Namibia should be ensured immediately and unconditionally on the basis of the Resolution of the United Nations Security Council 1978/435.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Romanian Socialist Republic resolutely denounced the repressive measures and apartheid of the South African authorities against the majority of the population in South Africa and demanded that their acts of aggression against the neighbouring countries be stopped.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Romanian Socialist Republic expressed support and solidarity for the struggle of the Asian, African and Latin American peoples against all sorts of aggression and for national liberation and independence and the independent development of every country without any outside interference.

The party and state leaders of the two countries referred to the role of the non-aligned movement in the constructive settlement of international issues and the preservation and consolidation of peace and its growing influence.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Romanian Socialist Republic, paying attention to the complicated problems of the world economic situation, hold that the problems facing the developing countries and the issue of establishing a new international economic order should be settled in a comprehensive way on the basis of complete equality between states and fairness.

Comrade Kim Il Sung and Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu emphasized that the role of the United Nations and other international organizations should be enhanced in international life and democratic settlement of the serious problems facing mankind and that all countries, especially the minor states and developing and non-aligned countries which account for an overwhelming majority of the world and are directly interested in peace, independence and the policy of broad cooperation should participate in the settlement of those problems with complete equality.

The party leaders of the two countries reaffirmed the Resolution of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Romanian Communist Party to continuously develop cooperation and solidarity with the communist, workers' and socialist parties, national liberation movements and other progressive forces, on the basis of each party's respect for the complete equality, national independence and sovereignty and respect for the rights to independently establish strategy, tactics, policy and line of revolution to suit the specific conditions of each country.

They also stressed the need to constantly strengthen the unity and cohesion of the communist and workers' parties and all the socialist countries in the struggle for world peace and cooperation against the moves and attempts of the reactionary quarters of imperialism to undermine the successes of socialist countries and disorganize the socialist countries and progressive and democratic forces.

Comrade Kim Il Sung and Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu expressed great satisfaction with the excellent results of new top-level meetings and talks in Pyongyang this time which are of epochal significance in developing the relations of friendship, cooperation and solidarity between the two parties, two countries and two peoples.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Compade Elena Ceausescu expressed deep thanks to Comrade Kim Il Sung for having accorded them a cordial welcome and exceptional hospitality during their visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and President of the Romanian Socialist Republic, invited Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, to pay an official goodwill visit to the Romanian Socialist Republic and the invitation was accepted with pleasure.

The date of the visit will be decided through a diplomatic channel.

DPRK Welcomes Roh's Visit to Pyongyang but Demands Abolition Of Anti-Communist Law

The DPRK welcomed Roh Tae Woo's "will to come to Pyongyang for summit talks," saying that the idea "deserves welcome". This comment was made in a statement of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland on Oct. 14, according to the official Korean Central News Agency on Oct. 15.

"Taking note of the fact that the south Korean leading authority expressed his will to come to Pyongyang for summit talks," the statement said, "we consider this deserves welcome."

However, it said that Seoul must first abolish the "National Security Law" before "top-level talks" could take place. The committee said, "the prospect of top-level talks depends on how the south Korean authorities approach it."

It further said, "Under this stringent anti-communist system of south Korea, the south Korean leading authority himself who is willing to come to Pyongyang to discuss the reunification question would be charged by law and would never get off scotfree."

Here is the full text of the statement.

The sentiments for the nation's independent and peaceful reunification are rising to a high tide hitherto unparalleled in the north and the south of our country.

The new trend of development of the international situation toward detente and peace, too, is creating a favorable condition for our cause of peaceful reunification.

At this crucial moment when the efforts for reunification on the part of our nation itself are of paramount urgency, President Kim Il Sung reiterated at the celebration of the 40th anniversary of the foundation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea the proposal for the founding of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo based on the three principles of national reunification – independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity – and solemnly elaborated on the questions of principle arising in the solution of the nation's reunification question including north-south top-level talks.

This is a historical declaration to save the nation through reunification, which is intended to ease the tensions in the country, open a new phase of peaceful reunification and inspire the entire fellow countrymen with new hopes for the prospect of national reunification.

By way of reaction to this momentous reunification proposal of ours, the south Korean leading authority brought forward the question of "summit talks" on October 4, manifesting, though in a limited scope, his approach to the reunification of the country and dialogue.

Taking note of the fact that the south Korean leading authority expressed his will to come to Pyongyang for "summit talks", we consider this deserves welcome.

Top-level talks is political talks of highest authority assuming weightiest mission among the dialogues between the north and the south.

At the north-south political talks as far back as in 1972 we initiated top-level talks and have consistently attached special significance to it and, in recent years, expressed time and again our willingness to develop north-south dialogue to top-level talks.

Top-level talks, if once it opens, must not fail to bear fine fruits and bring the dawn of reunification to the fellow countrymen.

To this end, the top-level talks must discuss and resolve, first of all, the questions of adopting a declaration on non-aggression between the north and the south free from restrictions or guarantee by anyone and establishing a confederal government of a unified state on condition that the two systems of north and south are left as they are or founding such body as a peaceful reunification committee to realise it.

If talks were called blindly, without assurances of the settlement of these questions, and were brought to a rupture without success, the consequences to be entailed and the disappointment of the fellow countrymen would be really irreparable.

What is essential in preparing top-level talks is to bring to maturity conditions and create a favorable climate so that the success of the talks can be unequivocally guaranteed.

Now a gruesome climate of acute confrontation, distrust and hostility, not a climate of reconciliation, trust and unity, is prevailing between the north and south.

How can a dialogue based on confidence be held when huge armed forces including nuclear weapons are massed in and around south Korea and large-scale military manoeuvres against the dialogue partner are constantly staged and how can the reunification question on which the destiny of the nation is staked be resolved when the danger of a nuclear war is being fomented to destroy the nation and reduce the land to ruins?

The grim atmosphere within south Korea is too unfitting to the convocation of top-level talks.

In south Korea, anti-communism against us is made the "state policy" and all people who desire reunification fall victims to the anti-communist policy.

At this very moment, people who long for and praise the northern half of Korea are arrested and imprisoned in south Korea.

They say they will acquaint people with the reality of the north. But students, professors, pressmen and church people who talk about the north, study it and write articles about it are sought by police, tried and harshly punished.

Still more incomprehensible is the fact that while talking about "summit talks," they commit without hesitation such acts against common sense as mercilessly penalizing patriotic pioneers who study the Juche idea of President Kim Il Sung, avidly read books of Kimilsungism and introduce them by invoking the anti-communist "National Security Law".

Under this stringent anti-communist system of south Korea, the south Korean leading authority himself who is willing to come to Pyongyang to discuss the reunification question would be charged by law and would never get off scotfree. Under this situation, he has no justification to come to the north and, even if he comes, he would hardly get a face to meet anyone.

What is more important than words and desire is to correctly understand how things stand.

In order to open top-level talks assuming the important task to act the midwife for peace and peaceful reunification of the country, its conditions and climate must be brought to maturity before words and desire.

Its best way, we think, is to relax the acute political confrontation and military tensions created in the north and the south.

Proceeding from this stand, we hold it necessary to have talks between responsible political and military power holders of the north and the south.

The north-south high-level political and military talks should discuss and resolve outstanding political and military questions such as ceasing to hurl abuses at each other and realising multifaceted collaboration and exchange halting arms race, turning the Demilitarized Zone into a peace zone and terminating large-scale military exercises.

An early convocation of a north-south joint parliamentary meeting will also be an important occasion in helping arrange north-south top-level talks.

We are of the opinion that the ongoing Panmunjom meeting of parliamentarians of both sides should be concluded at an early date and a north-south joint parliamentary meeting be opened to resolve the question on non-aggression and thus a breakthrough be made for the relaxation of tensions.

For the north-south top-level talks so ardently desired by the whole nation, it is urgent to remove the legal and institutional factors that undermine the atmosphere of national reconciliation and trust.

From this point of view, we hold that the south Korean authorities must, above all, abolish the "National Security Law" ("anti-communist law") which is incompatible with the north-south dialogue.

The "National Security Law" ("anti-communist law") which makes the root of "laws" in south Korea defines the northern half of our Republic as an "anti-state group" and the entire population in the northern half as "component entity of an anti-state organization," and stipulates even dealings in goods, to say nothing of contacts and exchange of views, between the north and the south as targets of severe punishment.

What is the use of the so-called "July 7 Declaration" with such legal system left intact and, even if its "follow-up measures" are taken a hundred times, how could they be carried into practice?

We consider that north-south cooperation and exchange and the dialogue for reunification concerning the future of the nation could be realized only when the "National Security Law" ("anti-communist law"), which is hostile to the dialogue partner, is repealed.

The south Korean authorities must not avoid expressing in explicit terms their attitude toward the anti-national "National Security Law" ("anti-communist law").

It is our belief that if all these questions essential for detente, reconciliation and unity are resolved, the distrust pent up between the north and the south for scores of years will be dispelled and top-level talks will open smoothly in a good atmosphere.

The prospect of top-level talks depends on how the south Korean authorities approach it.

If they are truly interested in top-level talks, they should accept our sincere and disinterested proposal to ease the present political and military confrontation between the north and south and eliminate the factors of antagonism and distrust within the nation.

The approach to this realistic proposal of ours will immediately be a good test of the sincerity and will of the south Korean authorities for north-south dialogue and peaceful reunification of the country.

Korea is one and so is the Korean nation.

Though a rugged path lies ahead of reunification, we will accomplish the historical cause of national reunification without fail by the internal forces of our nation.

October 14, 1988
Pyongyang

Brawl Erupts between S. Koreans and GIs

A free-for-all involving Korean citizens and U.S. servicemen broke out in the club area of Itaewon-dong, Seoul, in the early morning of Oct. 16, the south Korean English-language daily Korea Times reported on Oct. 18.

It said that preliminary reports have it that a verbal altercation between a taxi driver and U.S. soldiers escalated into a group assault at 3 a.m.

In the fist fighting, a number of Koreans and U.S. servicemen were injured.

The report said the taxi driver took issue with a U.S. serviceman who allegedly kicked his taxi when he swerved near him. The dispute grew into a brawl with U.S. servicemen who were in the entertainment district at the time and Koreans joining in the free-for-all.

According to the report, Korean eyewitnesses said stones flew in all directions together with broken beer bottles. They claimed that the U.S. servicemen picked up beer bottles in nearby shops and used them as weapons against the larger number of Koreans.

The battle climaxed when as many as 200 Koreans closed in on a club where the U.S. servicemen had fled, chanting "Yankee Go Home" slogans. They planned to draw servicemen out of the club but were interrupted and dispersed by police, the report said.

Three U.S. servicemen were questioned by police and were later turned over to the U.S. authorities, the report added.

In connection with the brawl, the opposition Reunification Democratic Party on Oct. 17 called for an immediate revision of the south Korea-U.S. Status of Forces Agreement (SOFA) to the effect that the south Korean authorities exercise jurisdiction over all criminal cases involving American servicemen there, the Korea Times said on Oct. 18.

According to the report, an RDP spokesman asserted on Oct. 17 that frequent assaults by American servicemen and civilians on Korean citizens derived mainly from SOFA which includes provisions unfavorable to south Korea.

The RDP spokesman denounced the Roh junta for having virtually abandoned its criminal jurisdiction over American criminal suspects residing in south Korea in the unfavorable basic accord on the status of the U.S. troops in south Korea, the report said.

Meanwhile, the south Korean National Police Headquarters on Oct. 18 said that a total of 10,899 foreigners in south Korea had committed various crimes over the past eight years from 1980 to June of this year, the Korea Times reported on Oct. 19.

Of the total figure, 8,492 were American military servicemen, the paper said.

The number of the American GIs accounted for as much as 79 percent of all law violators, the paper added.

U.S. Nuclear Weapons Stored in S. Korea (1)

It is widely acknowledged that the United States has kept a great number of nuclear weapons in south Korea.

South Korea is the only forward U.S. base for storage of nuclear weapons in Asia and the only place in the world where nuclear weapons face a non-nuclear "foe."

Details about nuclear weapons deployed in south Korea had not been known until an authoritative book on U.S. nuclear weapons was published in the United States in 1984.

"Nuclear Weapons Databook Volume I: U.S. Nuclear Forces and Capabilities" (Thomas B. Cochran, William M. Arkin and Milton M. Hoenig, Ballinger Publishing Company, 1984) revealed for the first time details about nuclear weapons deployed or thought to be deployed by the United States in south Korea.

Here are details about U.S. nuclear weapons—warheads, bombs, shells, mines, missiles, delivery systems—deployed or thought to be deployed in south Korea:

U.S. Began Deploying Nukes in 1957

In August 1957, only four years after the Armistice Agreement, the United States announced itself free of "any restraints" imposed by the Armistice Agreement on the introduction of arms.

Within a few weeks after the announcement, the United States began locating in South Korea atomic warheads, bombs, shells, missiles and mines. (South Korea now appears to be the only location for active deployment of nuclear mines, since those sent to the European theater have been removed at West Germany's request.) **[Gregory Henderson, "30 Years Later: Lessons from the Korean Armistice," The Christian Science Monitor, July 27, 1983]**

Pyongyang claims that the United States has deployed over 1,000 nuclear weapons in South Korea. However, it is very difficult to be certain about the number of nuclear weapons deployed there.

In the mid-1970s, it was generally accepted that the United States kept over six hundred nuclear weapons in South Korea. **["Korea and U.S. Policy in Asia," Defense Monitor (January 1976)]**

One authoritative Western source has put the current stockpile at 151 : sixty aircraft bombs, forty 8-inch artillery shells, thirty 155mm artillery shells, and twenty-one atomic demolition munitions (ADMs, or land mines). **[William Arkin and Richard Fieldhouse, Nuclear Battlefields, Ballinger Publishing Co., 1985]**

The source cited Kunsan Air Base as the storage location for U.S. nuclear weapons.

An American defense expert pointed out that while some nuclear weapons have been withdrawn, others have probably been replaced with newer weapons – older single yield weapons replaced with new selectable yield weapons, giving greater flexibility. **[Stephen Goose, "The Military Situation on the Korean Peninsula," from the book "Two Koreas – One Future?" published by the American Friends Service Committee, University Press of America, 1987]**

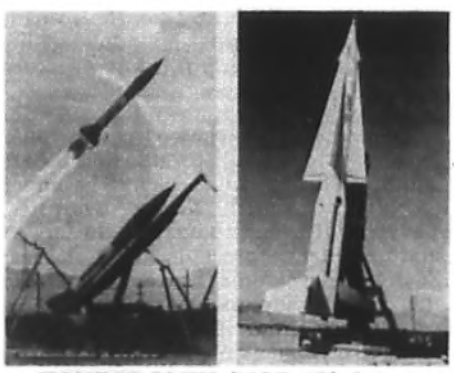
For example, there are probably some of the new B-61 tactical nuclear bombs for aircraft stationed in South Korea. The B-61 has four yield options, from one hundred to five hundred kilotons. (The bomb dropped on Hiroshima was about twelve kilotons.)

It is possible that the United States has deployed the new W-79 eight-inch artillery shell, commonly known as the neutron bomb, in South Korea. From 1981 to 1984 the United States built about 325 eight-inch neutron artillery shells.

The United States also deployed Lance missiles in South Korea in 1987. The Lance missile is capable of carrying neutron warheads. The W70 bomb is known as the warhead in the Lance missile.

Nuclear Warheads

W31



HONEST JOHN (MGR-1B), left, and NIKE-HERCULES (MiM)-14, right.

FUNCTION: Warhead for the HONEST JOHN (MGR-1B) batterfield support surface-to-surface missile (SSM) and the NIKE-HERCULES (MiM-14) surface-to-air missile (SAM).

WARHEAD MODIFICATIONS: W31 Mod 2 is used on NIKE-HERCULES.

Yield: three yield options; 1-20 Kt range, possibly 2-20-41 Kt, most often referred to as 20 Kt.

HONEST JOHN: three separate warhead sections, the M27, M47, and M48; each with a different yield.

NIKE-HERCULES: two separate warhead sections deployed, the M22 and M97; "warheads are interchangeable."

Delivery Systems: (HONEST JOHN) dual capable mobile transporter erector vehicle; (NIKE-HERCULES) dual capable launchers at fixed battery firing sites.

Service: (HONEST JOHN) Army National Guard; (NIKE-HERCULES) Army.

W33

8-inch conventional artillery projectiles. The W33 nuclear projectile is similar in size and appearance when assembled.

FUNCTION: Warhead for the M422 8-inch (203mm) artillery-fired atomic projectile (AFAP).

WARHEAD MODIFICATIONS: two warhead modifications deployed; one with low yield and one with high yield.

Yield: two yield options contained in two separate versions; sub Kt-12 Kt range; often referenced as 5-10 Kt.

Delivery Systems: dual capable M110 self propelled 8-inch howitzers, older 8-inch howitzers in Allied forces (M55 and M115).

Service: Army and Marine Corps.

Retirement Plans: The W33 will eventually be replaced by the enhanced radiation W79, which began production in 1981.

B43

B43 bomb on display in the National Atomic Museum, Albuquerque, New Mexico.

FUNCTION: High-yield nuclear bomb capable of being delivered by most of the nuclear capable strategic and tactical aircraft in the U.S. inventory.

WARHEAD MODIFICATIONS: B43 Mod 0: without PAL; B43 Mod 1: fuzing radar set, with PAL.

Yield: 1 Mt.

Delivery Systems: internal or external carriage; B-52, FB-111, F-4, F-16, F-111, A-4, A-6, A-7.

Service: Air Force, Marine Corps, and Navy.

B45

Medium Atomic Demolition Munition (MADM) with (from left) packing container, warhead, coder-decoder unit, and firing unit.

FUNCTION: Warhead used in two configurations, in the TERRIER (RIM-2D) naval surface-to-air missile (SAM) and in the Medium Atomic Demolition Munition (MADM).

WARHEAD MODIFICATIONS: Mod 1: TERRIER; Mod 3: MADM; M167, M172, and M175 "atomic demolition charges" and known configurations.

Yield: (MADM) 1-15 Kt range, probably three yields.

Delivery Systems: (MADM) vehicle and air/helicopter portable.

Service: (MADM) Army and Marine Corps, probably Navy.

W48

155mm nuclear artillery projectile with inert warhead.

FUNCTION: Warhead for the M-454 155mm Artillery Fired Atomic Projectile (AFAP).

WARHEAD MODIFICATIONS: W48 Mod 1 deployed.

Yield: one sub kiloton yield option "very small"; probably 0.1 Kt; often incorrectly referred to as 1 Kt.

Delivery Systems: dual capable M198 and M109 155mm howitzers; older 155mm howitzers in NATO and U.S. use.

Service: Army and Marine Corps.

Retirement Plans: to be replaced by the W82 enhanced radiation projectile starting in 1986.

W54

Container for W54 Special Atomic Demolition Munition (SADM).

FUNCTION: Low yield warhead once used in several configurations, currently used in the Special Atomic Demolition Munition (SADM).

WARHEAD MODIFICATIONS: two separate configurations, M129 and M159 "atomic demolition charges" are known.

Yield: very low; variable yield options of SADM in 0.01-1 Kt range, probably two yields; DAVY CROCKET (W54-2) had a yield on the order of 0.25 Kt.

Service: Army and Marine Corps.

Retirement Plans: no new ADMs are known to be in research and development at this time.

(To be continued)

Pacific Powderkeg: Nuclear Dilemmas In Korea (1)

Three American historians, Peter Hayes, Lyuba Zarsky, Walden Bello, authors of "American Lake, Nuclear Peril in the Pacific", in their recent essay made a critical review of American nuclear strategy in Korea.

They assert in the essay entitled "Pacific Powderkeg: Nuclear Dilemmas in Korea" written in June 1988 that "It is urgent to reverse the current drift in American policy in directions which degrades the security of all parties to the Korean conflict, including the United States."

The authors insist that the current American posture is dangerous and that less risky alternatives are available.

"Since the end of the Korean War in 1953, American policy has been premised on maintaining the division of the peninsula. Indeed, American military strategy and diplomatic posture have not only maintained but have hardened the stand-off," say the authors.

They say nuclear war is more conceivable in Korea than in the other two possible nuclear flashpoints, Europe and the Middle East, on two counts: "(i) the likelihood that a war can break out which might involve both superpowers; and, (ii) the likelihood that the superpowers would then use nuclear weapons in that war."

They stress the need not only to withdraw U.S. troops from south Korea but also to secure a political and military settlement of the Korean conflict.

They come up with the five-point proposals as necessary ingredients of alternative policy package: (1) Denuclearize Korea; (2) Democratization (in the south); (3) Recognition of north Korea (by the United States); (4) Troop withdrawal, force reduction and arms control; and (5) Neutrality and a new order in Korea.

The essay is divided into 7 parts: 1. Security Dilemma in Korea; 2. American Nuclear Forces in Korea; 3. Risk of Nuclear War; 4. North Korea—Hall of Mirros; 5. North Korea—Offensive Defense?; 6. Controlling Non-Proliferation; and 7. Breaking the Deadlock.

Here are excerpts from Chapter 7: Breaking the Deadlock:

Breaking the Deadlock

A new policy direction in Korea is urgently needed, one aimed at reducing tensions on the peninsula and achieving a political settlement, rather than hardening a military stand-off. Such an approach would combine unilateral American initiatives with multilateral agreements aimed at creating and maintaining Korea as a neutral nation. It would also help provide a context in which Koreans could themselves resolve issues of governance and federation.

A precipitate withdrawal of American forces, however, could trigger a nuclear arms race between north and south Korea, creating incentives for mutual pre-emotion. In this case, the United States would simply have traded the devil for the deep blue sea. It is essential, therefore, that an overall policy of graduated withdrawal of American forces be developed in Washington.

Militarized Diplomacy

Since the Korean War, American policy in Korea has been dominated by military considerations and institutions. As a result, current American policy for Korea hardly recognizes let Korea.

Under President Reagan, American policy toward Korea was singularly sterile. Due to the Carter debacle, even raising the issue of a settlement in Korea was regarded in the Reagan Statement as "political poison" and "instant death" in the State Department. American officials kept aloof from the popular opposition until it fought Chun Doo Hwan's police to a stalemate in July 1987. They then immediately embraced his unpopular successor, Roh Tae Woo, who was widely perceived to have stolen the December 1987 election.

The Olympics offered a unique opportunity to strike a new tone in north-south relationships. South Korea saw the Olympics as its chance to establish its political hegemony over all Korea. Announcing that American aircraft carriers would stand offshore from the Olympics ensured that the Games could not become a bridge over the DMZ. Moving away from this kind of militarized diplomacy will take leadership at the highest levels.

Unfortunately, the State Department has no plans to push for a political settlement in which contingent military withdrawal would be used to extract mutual concessions between the Koreas – the demand of opponents of withdrawal in the 1970s. Just the opposite: American officials look to the year 2000 and beyond before American troops will leave Korea.

Even worse, American officials openly entertain making the 2nd Infantry Division a Korean-based light infantry rapid-deployment-force for use outside Korea – a favorite hobby horse of current chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Admiral William Crowe. U.S. Forces Korea has also studies pulling forces out of Korea (probably to Japan) in a global war starting in Europe leaving behind a minimal force in "austere" conditions. Such a re-orientation would embroil south Korea into American regional conflicts far afield from its primary concern, north Korea. It would also motivate the Soviet Union to deepen its relationship with north Korea.

Diplomatic Doldrums

Under Reagan, the United States has ignored or deflected all north Korean diplomatic overtures since 1980. As a result, the United States has failed to capitalize on the north Koreans' acceptance south Korea's independent existence, even if not the legitimacy of its leadership.

Perhaps the saddest example of a missed opportunity was American reaction to north Korea's June 1986 proposal for three-way talks at the Military Armistice Commission, which contained major concessions to the United States and south Korea. At that time, the U.S. Commander in Korea, General Livsey, rejected the north Korean's proposal on the formalistic grounds that the wrong north Korean had signed it.

At the time senior south Korean military advisors recommended that south Korea accept the proposal and were distressed at its summary rejection. One high-level American diplomat later called the peremptory American rejection "incredibly dumb." This kind of militarized diplomacy will not arrest deterioration of the security dilemma toward deadlock.

In 1987, the United States embarked on a widely publicized move to communicate via China willingness to discuss contentious issues with north Korea. The American proposal to north Korea, however, did not break any new ground. Instead, it simply reiterated suggestions made previously at the Military Armistice Commission. Rather than reducing the scale and frequency of the annual Team Spirit exercises, for example, the United States merely invited north Korea to exchange observers at exercises – and old proposal. Commenting on this initiative, one American intelligence analyst said: "We increase the size of the exercise each year and then invite the north Koreans to observe it. It's insulting. It degrades rather than improves the political climate."

The United States also ignored the June 1987 north Korean call for mutual troop reductions which north Korea states it has already implemented by unilaterally demobilizing 100,000 soldiers by the end of 1987. South Korea's reaction was also predictably negative, in line with their rebuff to an earlier call for talks by north Korea in March 1987. American officials also dismissed the north Korean proposal as a propaganda ploy.

These episodes illustrate the general problem of only talking to the north Koreans through the military-run Military Armistice Commission. This arrangement virtually ensures that so long as the south Korean military remain in power in Seoul, the American military commander in Korea will have more sway in Seoul than the American Ambassador, especially in crises. Inside information from the American command often allows the south Korean military to publicly take a hard line against north Korea, preempting American diplomatic options. This arrangement enables the south Korean military tail to wag the American diplomatic dog. It is inconceivable that the military will ever negotiate peace at Panmunjom, a site frozen in time and choreographed for war, where the only language spoken – and understood – is violence. Relying on an American General to represent American diplomatic interests through the Military Armistice Commission is particularly unwise. As one cynic at the State Department has said, "We send a four star general to Korea and in few weeks, he has slant eyes. Put in less baldly racist terms, it is unfair to expect that the American military can elevate American political over military interests. The south Korean military is also adept at manipulating American perceptions and responses, including where possible, playing off the Commander-in-Chief against the Embassy.

Far from seeking arms control and disarmament in Korea, the United States has aided and abetted south Korea's rapid military buildup which may soon catapult south Korea into unambiguous offensive superiority over north Korea. The United States has also pushed south Korea to actively support a regional anti-Soviet coalition. This policy encourages south Koreans to play in the regional big power game, and acquire more powerful weapons, especially naval forces.

If realized, all these trends would push north Korea toward the Soviet Union, which would likely be more receptive to north Korean overtures. They might even prompt the Soviets to place military forces in north Korea. Such a development would increase the risk of superpower confrontation over Korea, even if the Soviet's deepening involvement made everyone more cautious about starting another Korean war. The level of north-south vituperative hostility would increase, and with it, the risk of inadvertent war along the DMZ.

Breaking Through

The thaw in the second Cold War symbolized by the INF agreement has not reduced hostility in Korea. The changing geopolitical environment combined with the shift toward south Korean military superiority (in addition to its growing economic lead) over north Korea also threaten to rekindle the fires of nuclear proliferation. Policies which do not moderate or reverse these trends will increase the interrelated risks of war and nuclear proliferation in Korea.

Is there a way out of the dead end in the hail of mirrors guiding American policy? A diplomatic breakthrough is immediately possible in Korea. Just as nuclear strategy pervades every aspect of the problem, so it bears on every part of the solution.

The following proposals are necessary ingredients of an alternative policy package. What matters is not the sequence in which steps are taken, but that the elements of the dilemma are dealt with in a comprehensive manner.

(To be continued)

(Continued from page 1)

creating "two Koreas" through "cross recognition" "run counter to the fundamental interests of the Korean people and their legitimate desire to live in a free and reunified country as well as to the cause of peace and detente in Asia and the rest of the world."

The two heads of state expressed the belief that the European Conference on Security and Cooperation held in Vienna "will make contributions to taking substantial steps for developing cooperation among all the European countries, realizing disarmament in this continent and all over the world and consolidating trust, understanding and peace."

President Kim Il Sung was awarded the Order "the Victory of Socialism" of the Romanian Socialist Republic while the Order of National Flag First Class of the DPRK was conferred upon President Nicolae Ceausescu. An awarding ceremony took place on Oct. 19. Next day, honorary doctorates of the DPRK were awarded to the Romanian President and First Deputy Prime Minister Elena Ceausescu.

President Kim Il Sung accepted the invitation of the Romanian leader to pay an official goodwill visit to his country.

The communique said that the date of the visit will be decided through a diplomatic channel.

(Continued from page 1)

strategy."

He urged the United States to withdraw its troops and nuclear weapons from south Korea.

WPC Secretary Ray Steward urged that a neutral non-aligned confederal state be established on the basis that the north and the south recognize each other's ideas and social systems.

He reffered to the significance of the call by the ASEAN countries for the creation of a nuclear-free-zone in the region and a call by the Southeast Asian countries for a zone of peace, security and cooperation.

He said that the call for a nuclear-free Korean Peninsula, and a nuclear-free Southeast Asia/ASEAN region are "an integral part of achieving peace and security in these regions."

A campaign against rearmament with conventional weapons should be established in these regions, he stressed.

A communique and a resolution on Korea was made public at the last day of the conference.

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